

To: Examiner of the Patent Office

1. Identification of the International Application

PCT/JP2005/001574

2. Applicant

Name: YOKOHAMA CITY UNIVERSITY

Address: 22-2, Seto, Kanazawa-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa  
236-0027 Japan

Country of nationality: Japan

Country of residence: Japan

3. Agent

Name: MAYAMA Setsuko

Address: Nohki-kaikan Fourth Floor, 30-1, Tsuruyacho  
3-chome, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa  
221-0835 Japan

4. Item to be Amended: Specification and Claims

5. Subject Matter of Amendment

(1) The words "a straight-chain or branched alkenyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a straight-chain or branched alkynyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms" in lines 3-4 of paragraph [0035] on page 13 of the specification are replaced with -- a straight-chain or branched alkenyl group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, a straight-chain or branched alkynyl group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms --.

(2) The words "a cycloalkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a cycloalkenyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a cycloalkynyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms" in lines 4-6 of paragraph [0035] on page 13 of the specification are replaced with -- a cycloalkyl group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms, a cycloalkenyl group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms, a cycloalkynyl group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms --.

(3) The words "a straight-chain or branched alkenyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a straight-chain or branched alkynyl group

having 1 to 6 carbon atoms" in lines 19-20 of paragraph [0040] on page 16 of the specification are replaced with -- a straight-chain or branched alkenyl group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, a straight-chain or branched alkynyl group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms --.

(4) The words "a cycloalkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a cycloalkenyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a cycloalkynyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms" in lines 20-21 of paragraph [0040] on page 16 of the specification are replaced with -- a cycloalkyl group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms, a cycloalkenyl group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms, a cycloalkynyl group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms --.

(5) Claims 1 (page 35) and 8 (page 38) are revised.

#### 6. List of Attached Documents

- (1) Replacement sheet of page 20 (Specification)
- (2) Replacement sheet of page 23 (Specification)
- (3) Replacement sheet of page 35 (Claims)
- (4) Replacement sheet of page 38 (Claims)

atoms), an unsaturated chain hydrocarbon group (e.g., a straight-chain or branched alkenyl group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, a straight-chain or branched alkynyl group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms), an alicyclic hydrocarbon group (e.g., a cycloalkyl group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms, a cycloalkenyl group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms, a cycloalkynyl group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms) and an aromatic hydrocarbon group (e.g., phenyl, naphthyl, anthryl and phenanthryl groups).

[0036]

When  $R^{401}$ ,  $R^{402}$ ,  $R^{403}$ ,  $R^{404}$ ,  $R^{405}$  or  $R^{406}$  is a hydrocarbon group which may have a substituent, examples of the substituent include a halogen atom (e.g., fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine), a hydroxyl group, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms (e.g., methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy, pentoxy), an amino group, a carbamoyl group, an alkoxycarbonyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms (e.g., methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, propoxycarbonyl), and a heterocyclic group (examples of the heterocyclic ring in the heterocyclic group include a 5- to 7-membered ring having one sulfur, nitrogen or oxygen atom, a 5- to 6-membered ring having 2 to 4 nitrogen atoms, and a 5- to 6-membered ring having one or two nitrogen atoms and one sulfur or oxygen atom, these heterocyclic rings being optionally fused to a 6-membered ring having one or two nitrogen atoms, a benzene ring or a 5-membered ring having one sulfur atom; specific examples of the heterocyclic group include 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, pyrimidyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidyl, benzopyranyl, 1,8-naphthyridyl, 1,5-naphthyridyl, 1,6-naphthyridyl, 1,7-naphthyridyl, quinolyl, thieno[2,3-b]pyridyl, tetrazolyl, thiadiazolyl, oxadiazolyl,

The alkyl group for  $R^{51}$  may be either straight-chain or branched alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, and may specifically be exemplified by methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, n-butyl, i-butyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl and decyl groups.

Examples of the hydrocarbon group for  $R^{52}$ ,  $R^{53}$ ,  $R^{54}$  and  $R^{55}$  include a saturated chain hydrocarbon group (e.g., a straight-chain or branched alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms), an unsaturated chain hydrocarbon group (e.g., a straight-chain or branched alkenyl group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, a straight-chain or branched alkynyl group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms), an alicyclic hydrocarbon group (e.g., a cycloalkyl group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms, a cycloalkenyl group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms, a cycloalkynyl group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms) and an aromatic hydrocarbon group (e.g., phenyl, naphthyl, anthryl and phenanthryl groups).

When  $R^{52}$ ,  $R^{53}$ ,  $R^{54}$  or  $R^{55}$  is a hydrocarbon group which may have a substituent, examples of the substituent include a halogen atom (e.g., fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine), a hydroxyl group, an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms (e.g., methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy, pentoxy), an amino group, a carbamoyl group, an

alkoxycarbonyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms (e.g., methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, propoxycarbonyl), and a heterocyclic group (examples of the heterocyclic ring in the heterocyclic group include a 5- to 7-membered ring having one sulfur, nitrogen or oxygen atom, a 5- to 6-membered ring having 2 to 4 nitrogen atoms, and a 5- to 6-membered ring having one or two nitrogen atoms and one sulfur or oxygen atom, these heterocyclic rings being optionally fused to a 6-membered ring having one or two nitrogen atoms, a benzene ring or a 5-membered